

J. S. CLARKSON

Will Be One of the Republican National Managers.

HE MAKES A FRANK STATEMENT

Of His Position and the Circumstances of His Declination

OF THE NATIONAL CHAIRMANSHIP.

A Perfect Understanding Between Himself and the President--Their Cordial Relations Unimpaired and Mr. Clarkson Takes a Place on the Executive Committee at Chairman Campbell's Request--He Says No Better Selection Could be Made than That of Campbell--Secretary Carter "a Discovery" in Politics. The Best Politician in the United States--Mr. Clarkson to Manage the Campaign in New York While Mr. Campbell will Run the Western End.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.--General Clarkson, of the national Republican committee, made the following statement of his position to-night: "I have been in a pretty difficult position since the result at Minneapolis and tried to get through it with personal good grace and party loyalty. I never wanted, and never intended to accept if tendered the chairmanship of the national campaign committee. I came to Washington fully resolved upon this, when the members of the national committee came on, and to my surprise, tendered me very generally their support for chairman and insisted that I should accept. I told them that the wishes of the candidates for President and vice president should control, and that I could not accept, as I did not want the place, and felt satisfied that the President would desire some one else. There was no distinction as to faction in the members who tendered me their support. Blaine men and Harrison men alike urged that it was my duty to accept.

"When I refused they asked me if I was over the defeat of Blaine, and if I proposed to seek. They insisted that the party interests required a non-factional organization and proposed that the practice of the party previous to 1888 should be followed by the election of two chairmen, one of the national committee to serve four years and one of the campaign committee to serve during the campaign.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRANKNESS.

"It was suggested that the President should be allowed to select the campaign committee itself, as permitted and suggested by the rule of the national convention at Minneapolis, and that the national committee should delegate its entire power to this campaign committee for the campaign. This would give to the candidates the full control and power of the committee for the whole campaign and yet leave the national committee to resume after the election its original functions and become representative of the party itself and its future, not of the past and merely its two recent candidates for office. At least forty of the fifty-two members desired this plan, and it was this that they proposed to the President. He was not willing to accept it, and he desired the organization for four years, as in 1888, and as soon as he told me this I instantly agreed with him that his wishes should be complied with, and that I should not be the man for the head of either committee.

CAMPBELL'S ABILITY.

"There was no misunderstanding or even argument between him and me as to the plan and our whole conversation proceeded on the understood fact that a strong majority of the committee desired the plan of the two chairmen and my election as chairman of the national committee. He exercised his right under party custom and his own judgment and agreed with him and informed the committee that I could not accept if elected. The majority of the committee were not as willing as I to accept the President's decision and I was sharply criticized and censured by them for having told him I would follow his wishes and not the wishes of the committee. I joined with other personal friends and urged Mr. Campbell to accept the chairmanship, after he had declined it several times during the afternoon. He had been my personal friend for years and my colleague on the national committee, where I had learned that he was a master in political details; therefore I knew he was competent. No man has ever assumed the chairmanship of the Republican national committee with larger or better qualifications than he possesses, and the party can have implicit confidence in his ability, his judgment and discretion, his fidelity and his power to do his part to command success.

"Mr. Carter, the secretary, is qualified for either chairman or secretary. He is a discovery in politics and the best politician in the United States for his age. The combination of Campbell and Carter is as strong as the party could provide, and they are worthy of the enthusiastic and constant support of all good Republicans.

CLARKSON WILL BE AMONG THOSE AT THE HELM.

"Mr. Campbell has asked me to take a place on the executive committee. Personal inclination would lead me to decline. Party duty requires I should accept. Loyalty is due to party and not to men. I have no apologies to make for my course at Minneapolis. I am proud of the four defeats and the one victory I have had with Mr. Blaine since 1876, and I would rather have the record of having supported him in five contests than to have been in the cabinets of the five presidents meantime. It is a Blaine man who knows how to take defeat and how to be loyal.

"The ticket this year is worthy the support of every man who has a trace of Republican blood in his veins. Mr. Blaine was the first man to speak to the country through the Associated Press after the ticket was nominated, to urge

all Republicans to join in its support. The party in all factions can do so with honor and self respect and I shall cheerfully do my part in whatever way I can bear a hand.

Mr. Clarkson, it is understood, will be located in New York, and while Mr. Chairman Campbell will take immediate and personal control of the Chicago branch of the national committee, he will feel that the New York end is in experienced hands.

THE IRON SCALE TROUBLE.

The Conference Again Fails to Agree--Adjourned Until Wednesday--A Serious Situation.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 1.--The iron scale conference of manufacturers and workers, which it was hoped would result in a settlement of the great strike, was in session four hours to-day and finally adjourned without being any nearer a settlement than before. Contrary to expectations, both sides refused to make any concessions. After a fruitless talk lasting from 2 o'clock this afternoon until after 6 o'clock this evening, an adjournment was taken until next Wednesday.

In an interview one of the most prominent manufacturers in the city gave the position of the employers as follows: "We are confronted," said he, "with conditions and questions which never before menaced Pittsburgh. The conditions governing the trade have entirely changed. We have competitors which we never had before, and they are selling iron cheaper than it was ever sold. How can we continue to pay \$3.50 for piddling when in eastern mills puddlers work for \$3.00 per ton and pay their helpers? They also pay their finishing men less than we do by 25 per cent. It is out of the question to pay the amalgamated scale and common with the east. The facts are we can not sell iron at a price which allows the payment of amalgamated scales. If we could form a combination like some other industries we might force up prices and be able to pay the scale."

President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association said: "The outlook is very encouraging all over the country. Many of the signatures received arrived before we expected them. There are probably a good many more on the way, but so far I am unable to give any additions to the list already published."

FIGHTING IN BRAZIL.

Bombardment of Porto Alegre--A Battle at Vianna.

New York, July 1.--The Herald's Valparaiso correspondent says: News has reached me of the bombardment of the city of Porto Alegre, in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul. The gunboat Marajo sailed up the lake and opened fire on the city. The Castillo forces quartered in the city were not unprepared for the attack, and with the opening of hostilities began preparations for the repulse of the attacking party.

The land forces under command of Gen. Velasquez opened fire from the shore batteries. At the same time the gunboats, Enrique Diaz and Camosin, began firing from the lake. The combined attack, which was well sustained from shore and lake, proved too strong for the Marajo. She raised under full headway pursued by the Diaz and Camosin. Owing to the superior batteries and speed of the pursuing vessel it is believed the Marajo will be captured before she reaches the ocean.

News also reaches me of a desperate battle at Vianna, which is situated twelve miles east of Porto Alegre on the lake of the same name as the town.

After three hours' heavy fighting the Castillo's were defeated. The federal troops escaped with little loss, but forty-eight of the troops were killed in battle. Among the killed is Queros, chief of the Republicans.

TAMMANY'S INVITATION

To Mr. Cleveland to Take Part in Their Fourth of July Celebration.

NEW YORK, July 1.--Tammany Hall has invited ex-President Cleveland to take part in the annual Fourth of July pow-wow which takes place in the large hall of the wigwag.

The invitation mailed two weeks before the Chicago convention reads as follows:

"On the Fourth of July next the Tammany society, or Columbian order, will hold in Tammany hall, at 10 o'clock a. m., its celebration of the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of American independence. The occasion is designed to be of exceptional significance and extended effect.

"We earnestly desire the favor of your personal presence and give you this urgent invitation to attend and address the meeting. Should your attendance be impossible we would value an expression of your views appropriate to the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of our country's independence."

A similar invitation was forwarded to Senator Hill and other distinguished members of the United States senate. Up to last evening Mr. Cleveland and Senator Hill had not replied to the invitation.

The Democrats Should Kick Themselves.

MADISON, Wis., July 1.--The discovery was made just before the special session of the legislature adjourned that the senate and assembly had adopted different measures, and the point was raised by Assemblyman Hall that no bill had been legally adopted. The announcement created a sensation but nothing could be done to rectify the error, as so many members had gone home that there was no quorum of either house present. The Republicans are jubilant, as it complicates the gerrymander question and puts the Democrats in an unenviable position.

A Horrible Death.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., July 1.--A most horrible accident occurred this afternoon in Johnstown, about one mile east of here. Mrs. John Dodd, who lives on the north side of the Baltimore & Ohio road, attempted to pass between a train of cars on the side track, the cars not being coupled. Not seeing the yard engine, she supposed there was no danger. Just as she reached the middle of the track the engine came together, horribly crushing her body. She lived only a very short time.

Every fourth-class postmaster is ambitious to become a first-class politician. --Pittsburg.

FREE COINAGE.

The Bill Passes the U. S. Senate By Four Majority.

THE SILVER MEN ARE JUBILANT

And are Confident They Can Push It Through the House.

THE FREE SILVER DEMOCRATS

Aided By a Few Western Republicans Develop Strength Enough to Carry Their Point--Eighteen Republicans and Seven Democrats Vote Against the Measure--Hill Takes a Stand for Free Silver and the Third Party is Already Talking of Nominating Him for President. An Effort to Force President Harrison to Either Veto or Approve the Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.--The passage of the silver bill in the senate to-day verified the prediction of the silver men, and they are correspondingly happy. A feature of the day was the flat-footed position taken by Senator Hill in favor of free coinage. Already some of the third party men are talking of taking up Hill and running him for the presidency. The idea is to get some eastern man who is strong in his own section, to combine with the followers of the South and West in an organized battle against the old parties.

There is a great deal of speculation as to what action will be taken by the house. A few months ago the anti-silver men found themselves sufficiently strong to put the silver bill asleep; now the issue is revived, and the bill comes to the house with the prestige of endorsement by the senate. There will be a hotter fight in that body than there was in the senate to prevent its passage.

It is generally conceded that much depends upon the action of the committee on rules. A special order will be necessary to get the measure before the house, and on the rules committee rests the responsibility of reporting such an order. Speaker Crisp, of Georgia; McMillin, of Tennessee, and Catchings, of Mississippi, compose the majority, and each represents a constituency in favor of free coinage. The silver men insist that these three members will be compelled by the sentiment in their own districts to favor the passage of a free coinage bill, and that if an opportunity is had to vote on the main question the President will have to shoulder the responsibility of approving or vetoing the measure. This argument is being used among the Democrats on the ground that it would be good policy to place President Harrison in such a position.

The managers of the silver interests in the house, which embraces Bland, of Missouri, Pierce, of Tennessee, and Bryan, of Nebraska, are very much in earnest, and they have behind them a fighting contingent. Bland himself is absent from Washington, but his lieutenants say that this session of Congress shall not until next December unless an opportunity is given to vote on the bill passed by the senate to-day. They claim to be able to stop the appropriation bills, which are yet uncompleted, until they first secure a vote on silver. The silver men are confident and aggressive, and hope to get even for their previous defeat in the house. All interest in tariff matters has vanished since the revival of the silver issue.

FREE COINAGE BILL PASSED

By the Senate and Now Goes to the House--How the Senate Voted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.--The friends of the free coinage of silver won a great victory to-day. When the bill came before that body at 2 o'clock it was weighed down with the refusal made the day before by Mr. McPherson to be bound by the agreement to have a vote taken to-day and it looked as if the end was still in the dim distance. But the senator from New Jersey (possibly having slept on the matter) announced that he was prepared to withdraw his objection, and that he would interpose no obstacle or delay to the action of the senate. Even after that it looked for an hour or more as if there was to be a postponement of the subject for at least another week; but finally after a good deal of discussion, all preliminary obstacles were swept away and the vote was taken on Mr. Dolph's motion to recommit the bill to the senate committee on finance. Friends and enemies of the measure were willing to make that vote a test of their relative strength and the decision was in favor of the friends of silver. On all the other votes that came after victory was still on the same side and finally the bill was passed by a majority of four votes.

The senate voted to adjourn over from to-day till Tuesday next. Mr. McPherson withdrew his request for the privilege of addressing the senate on the silver bill; and he also withdrew "any and all objections expressed or implied to the order of the senate." He should offer no objection and no dilatory notions should do nothing to interfere with the carrying into effect the order of the senate.

Mr. Stewart said that he did not desire to place any senator at a disadvantage, and he therefore proposed to fix Wednesday next at 3 o'clock for the time for taking the vote without further debate on the bill and amendments.

Mr. Gorman said he felt himself undersomewhat peculiar circumstances. He had been rather looked to by senators on his side to object to the request for unanimous consent, but he had not objected. An agreement of that kind had never been violated in the senate, but he submitted to the senator from Nevada (as he had already done privately) that under the circumstances those in charge of the bill could not properly insist on going on with the bill without giving gentlemen a chance to be heard.

Mr. Pugh remarked that his colleague (Mr. Morjan) was not in the chamber and hoped that no agreement would be made in his absence.

Mr. Stewart--Then I withdraw my request until he comes. The matter went

over for the present without any agreement as to the time for taking the vote.

Twenty-eight private pension bills having been passed, Mr. Morgan, who had in the meantime entered, inquired of the chair as to what proposition had been made to-day on the subject of the silver bill. He said that he understood the senator from New Jersey had withdrawn his objection and that he did not desire to speak on the bill on account of his health. He had also been informed that the senator from New York [Mr. Hill] desired to speak on the bill.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the presiding officer, at 2 p. m., laid the silver bill before the senate and after considerable discussion as to the agreement made for a vote, Mr. Butler called for a vote on a motion made by Mr. Dolph to recommit the bill to the finance committee. The motion to recommit was defeated; yeas, 28; nays, 31. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas--Messrs. Allison, Brice, Carey, Carlisle, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hansborough, Hawley, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, White--28--21 Republicans, 7 Democrats.

Nays--Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Coko, Dabois, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Jones (Nevada), Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Peffer, Power, Ransom, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Walhall and Wolcott--31--11 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 1 Independent, 1 Farmers' Alliance.

Various motions were proposed and defeated and Mr. Stewart then offered as an amendment his substitute, providing for the free coinage of silver bullion under the terms of the act of 1878, excepting foreign coin silver, and repealing the law of 1890.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the proviso as to foreign coins. Mr. Stewart expressed his willingness that the motion should be agreed to and that part of the proviso was struck out without a division. Other motions were defeated and the vote was then taken on Mr. Stewart's amendment (as amended on motion of Mr. Vest) and it was agreed to without division. Mr. Morgan offered an amendment directing the coinage of all the silver bullion in the treasury and it was agreed to without a division. The bill was then passed--yeas 29; nays 25. It reads as follows:

"That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of February 28, 1878, entitled, 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character,' and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, entitled, 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' is hereby repealed.

"Provided that the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver or gold certificates."

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas--Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Dabois, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Jones (Nevada), Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Peffer, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Wolcott--29. 17 Democrats, 11 Republicans, 1 Independent, 1 Farmers' Alliance.

Nays--Allison, Brice, Carey, Carlisle, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, White--25--18 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

While the vote was being read out by the clerk, Mr. Stewart, his countenance beaming with delight, sat in one of the front seats keeping tally on his fingers. When the result was announced there was a manifestation of triumph on the floor and in the galleries which the presiding officer had some trouble in repressing. After order was restored some executive communications were presented and referred, a brief executive session held and then the senate adjourned till Tuesday next.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.--The journal having been approved by the house to-day Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, called upon the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill and demanded the previous question upon its adoption. The previous question was ordered--yeas 168; nays 46--and the report was agreed to. This is the first general appropriation bill which has finally passed the house.

A Service Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.--Mr. Perkins, by request, to-day introduced a bill directing the secretary of the interior to place on the pension rolls the names of all union soldiers who served not less than ninety days in the war of the rebellion, and to grant them pensions at the rate of one cent a month for each day of service. To pay these pensions the secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue not exceeding \$150,000,000 of full legal tender greenbacks annually.

Agreed at Last.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.--The conferees on the river and harbor bill have agreed. There were but two points left in dispute--the senate amendments providing for the Dulles boat railroad and the Lake Washington Canal. The senate conferees receded from both of them with a proviso that a board of four army officers and three civilians be appointed to re-examine the boat railway project.

Naval Officers Can Now Be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.--The President has approved the sentence of suspension in the case of Commander Graham, recently tried by court martial, and there is no longer any block to promotion in the navy.

Postoffice Robbed.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., July 1.--The post-office at Palatine, W. Va., was broken into last night. The letters were torn open and contents taken, besides other matter. No clue to the robbers.

MAY BE GRESHAM.

Will the Distinguished Jurist Accept the Nomination of

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IF TENDERED?

Is the All-Absorbing Question Among the Omaha Delegates.

HE IS SILENT ON THAT POINT

When Approached and There is Reason to Believe that He Will Accept. If He Will Not General Weaver is Willing and Even Anxious--He is for Gresham First and Himself for Second Choice--The Preparations for the Convention--It Will Be a Big One--The News that the Senate Passed the Free Coinage Bill Creates Great Enthusiasm at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., July 1.--The delegates to the People's party national convention are arriving in the city in large numbers and the indications are that every state in the union will be represented by a full delegation. In one respect the People's party convention differs very significantly from both the Republican and Democratic conventions. It is to be a more representative gathering. So far, indeed, has this been carried, that it will resemble a mammoth mass-meeting more than a typical national convention. While the Democratic and Republican national conventions were each composed of only about 600 delegates, the People's party will be represented in national convention by 1,776 delegates. There will be many men of many minds, but the harmonious scenes usually incidental to such a gathering will probably be absent on this occasion. This is due much to the fact that the platform in all essential features is practically agreed upon. There is a determination that harmony must exist that the party may present a column this fall. Only those broad cardinal principles upon which all the industrial organizations agree are to be accepted as the basis of the platform and upon these, together with denunciation of the force bill, is the coming battle to be fought.

Among the arrivals early this morning was Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, who, next to Judge Gresham, is probably the most prominently mentioned for the presidency. General Weaver himself maintains a discreet silence, and says he is for Judge Gresham if the latter will accept. In the event of Gresham's declination, however, he says he is in the hands of the party. The reunion of "the blue and the gray" is to be one of the leading features of the convention, and every feeling of sectionalism seems to be absolutely banished from the convention.

NON-SECTIONAL.

The People's party leaders are making great capital out of the declaration that this is the only party in which the ex-Union and ex-Confederate veterans find an equal welcome and the coming convention is expected to develop some stirring and patriotic scenes.

The last of the 8,000 seats ordered for the independent convention was placed in position at the Coliseum to-day and it was found that there was still room for nearly 1,000 more and accordingly arrangements are being made for the admission of that many more than it has been supposed could be accommodated. Many of those who were at Minneapolis and Chicago declare it is better arranged than were the convention halls of those cities and that the interior appearance is much more attractive.

WILL GRESHAM ACCEPT?

Will Gresham accept? The following card was prepared this morning by a committee composed of Lester C. Hubbard, Eugene Smith, A. S. Francis, Abrose H. Smith, Charles W. Russell, B. M. Euilwiler, Andrew Ashton and Alfred Clark:

"We, the undersigned members of the People's party of America, called upon Judge Walter Q. Gresham, at his residence in Chicago, on the night of June 23. This pleasant conference lasted over one hour, and during that time various addresses were made by various members of the People's party, in which every speaker declared his desire that Judge Gresham should be the People's party nominee for President.

"To those expressions Judge Gresham made no dissent. While he did not accept the nomination which this committee has authority to offer, he did not, as he could most properly have done, say I will not accept the People's party nomination at Omaha."

"Judge Gresham is a distinguished statesman, distinguished for his high sense of honor. If it was out of the question for him to accept the People's party nomination for President he is precisely the grand true man to have told that committee so in clear and unmistakable language.

"He did not refuse to be its presidential nominee, but allowed the committee to go away, believing that he would accept if the honor were tendered him by the convention. Would an honorable man have done this if he did not mean to accept the nomination?"

MONEST GEN. WEAVER.

Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, established himself at the Willard hotel this morning, and received the various People's party delegates who crowded eagerly into his room.

"Who is your choice for President?" General Weaver was asked by an Associated Press representative. "Walter Q. Gresham is my first choice and Weaver is my second," said the general, smiling. "If Gresham will accept, I think we are all for him, and I presume we will hear something authoritatively from him or from some one authorized to represent him very soon."

STIRRED THEM UP.

The passage of the free silver bill by the United States senate to-day is accepted by the delegates to the convention to-night as a vindication of those vital principles of their organization,

the demand for a greater circulating medium among the common people.

The leaders all agree that nothing could have been done at this time that could have been more propitious for the People's party hopes, or that could have given greater inspiration of an emphatic demand in favor of those cardinal principles to which the various industrial organizations have been so long committed.

The national central committee, composed of 150 prominent members of the People's party from all sections of the union, was in session in this city this afternoon when the United States senate took the final vote on the passage of the silver bill. Thirty seconds after the result was announced by the chairman of the United States senate 1,500 rallies away, the announcement of the passage of the bill was reported to this conference by the representative of the Associated Press. The effect was electrical.

Nearly every member jumped to his feet and three cheers were given for the United States senate, the first legislative body to come to the relief of the people; and it was bawny Ben Terrill, of Texas, who shouted, "Now let the people's representative, the lower house of Congress, do the people's bidding and likewise pass this bill."

LATER--WHAT DOES HE MEAN?

Judge Gresham has at last been heard from and has defined in his own peculiar way his position in regard to the presidential nomination. The Hon. R. S. Scott, chairman of the Iowa state central committee of the People's party yesterday sent Judge Gresham the following telegram:

"Will you stand as the candidate of the Omaha convention for the presidency on the St. Louis platform?" (Signed) "R. S. Scott."

To this telegram Judge Gresham tonight replied:

"I stand by my interview of a few days ago on this subject. My name will not be presented to the Omaha convention." (Signed) "WALTER Q. GRESHAM."

BENSATIONAL SUIT.

The Action Growing out of the John Porter Company's Affairs--Porter's Answer May Make Grave Charges.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEVENSVILLE, O., July 1.--A suit was filed in the common pleas court yesterday that will likely open the details of a business transaction which has been the subject of much comment in the Ohio Valley. The title of the case is the John Porter Co., of New Cumberland, W. Va., vs. John Porter, and the attorneys for the plaintiff are Alfred Caldwell and John M. Cook. The petition is based upon three causes of action, the first of which is on account for \$488.24. The second recites that on April 10th, 1890, the plaintiff corporation purchased from Porter certain clay properties for the sum of \$200,000, but portions thereof were subject to deeds of trust, one on the Eagle Fire Brick Works to Hugh L. Irwin to secure Mary A. Stewart, administratrix for the sum of \$8,666.66, and the other on the Etna Fire Brick Works to John A. Campbell to secure David S. Silvers for \$5,000, both of which deeds of trust the defendant agreed to discharge and to pay off the indebtedness, but he has utterly failed so to do.

The petition further recites that at a meeting of the board of directors of the company, held May 8, 1891, the defendant agreed to discharge all of the above indebtedness. At the same meeting the defendant proposed to execute to the company his promissory note for \$10,000, payable in nine months, as a guarantee that he would pay off and discharge such deeds of trust, and the company accepted said note, but it was entirely deceived by said Porter as to the amount of such indebtedness, as it was a much larger sum than was falsely and fraudulently represented by said Porter, and had the company been aware of this sum it would not have accepted the note. Porter refused and neglected to pay and discharge such deeds of trust within the nine months agreed upon, and between February 8 and May 12, 1892, the company was obliged to pay the sum of \$13,779.74, no part of which has been repaid, and for which it asks judgment.

For the third cause of action the petition recites that at the time of the delivery of said note as a pledge for the security of the same, Porter delivered to the company 150 shares of the capital stock of the company of a par of \$15,000, and as he did not discharge such indebtedness as agreed the note for \$10,000, as well as the stock pledged, has become payable and the property of the company. An accounting of the amount due is prayed for and the sale of said stock ordered that the proceeds may be applied to the payment of said indebtedness.

Personal service was had upon Porter in this city yesterday, and an order of attachment issued garnishing funds of Porter in the National Exchange Bank. It is claimed that the answer of Porter will make some grave charges and the suit will be fought with great bitterness. In his answer Porter may also recite the manner in which he was frozen out of the company. In any case Porter's answer will bring out sensational disclosures. John Porter is at present Republican candidate for sheriff of Hancock county, W. Va., and the news of the suit created some little surprise in business circles.

A STEAMER AGROUND.

The Inman Line, the City of Chicago, in a Bad Situation off the Irish Coast.

LONDON, July 1.--The Inman line steamer City of Chicago, Captain Radford, which left New York June 22 for Liverpool, is ashore on the Irish coast. The steamer went ashore in a dense fog about half a mile inside the west head of Kinsale.

The west head of Kinsale is about twenty miles west of Queenstown. It is supposed that she is grounded at a point known as Barrels Rocks. She is in a bad position and from what can be learned at present it is believed that it will be a difficult task to get her afloat. The passengers and mails from the stranded steamer are now being landed by means of life boats. The City of Chicago is an iron steamship of 3,383 tons. She was built at Glasgow in 1883.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, followed by rain during the afternoon or night; slightly warmer in north portion; winds shifting to south.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.